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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/749,084	12/25/2000	Toshihiko Okabe		3266

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FRISHAUF, HOLTZ, GOODMAN & CHICK, PC
220 Fifth Avenue
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NEW YORK, NY 10001-7708

EXAMINER

PESIN, BORIS M

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2174

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	02/28/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/749,084

Applicant(s)

OKABE ET AL.

Examiner

Boris Pesin

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 December 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 21, 26, 28, 30, 35, 43 and 51-57 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 21, 26, 28, 30, 35, 43, and 51-57 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

This communication is responsive to the amendment filed 12/06/2006.

Claims 21, 26, 28, 30, 35, 43, and 51-57 are pending in this application. Claims 21, 30, 43, and 57 are independent claims. In the filed 03/28/2006 claims 43-50 were added as new claims. This action is made Non-Final.

The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 21, 28, 30, 43, and 51-57 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Microsoft Windows NT in view of Li et al. (US 5418950) further in view of Tim (Google Groups).

In regards to claim 21, Windows teaches a data transfer method for transferring data from a displayed operation target, said method comprising: specifying an arbitrary part of the displayed operation target by indicating a start position and an end position with an input pointer of an input device (Figure 1, Element 1)

Windows does not teach judging whether coordinates of an input pointer of the input device, when the single event is performed, are within the specified arbitrary part of the operation target; performing a single event with the input device to transfer the specified arbitrary part of the operation target and a method wherein a beginning position of the input pointer on a display screen at a beginning of the single event and an end position of the input pointer on the display screen at an end of the single event are the same. Li teaches, "A user can double click on a SELECT statement in 310 to open a detailed definition for viewing or modification, single click on a SELECT statement to copy its text to the last cursor location in the FULLSELECT text pane and drag-drop a SELECT statement to a "trash can" to delete it from the library list." (Column 16, Line 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Windows with the teachings of Li and include a single click copy mechanism with the motivation to provide the user a simpler way of copying data.

Windows and Li do not teach transferring data within the specified arbitrary part of operation target to a retrieve server when the coordinates are judged to be within the specified arbitrary part; and receiving a retrieve result corresponding to the data transferred to the retrieve server, from the retrieve server; and wherein the

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retrieve result received from the retrieve server may be utilized as a next operation target. Tim teaches transferring data within the specified arbitrary part of operation target to a retrieve server when the coordinates are judged to be within the specified arbitrary part; and receiving a retrieve result corresponding to the data transferred to the retrieve server, from the retrieve server; and wherein the retrieve result received from the retrieve server may be utilized as a next operation target ("one function allows you to highlight text and when you click the button you are taken to a search window with the highlighted text as the target." Paragraph 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Windows and Li with the teachings of Tim and include a method to copy text to a search engine and display the search results with the motivation to provide the user with a convenient method of searching for information.

In regards to claim 28, Windows, Li, and Tim teach all the limitations of claim 21. Li further teaches a data transfer method wherein the single event comprises one of: a single click, a double click, and a triple click of a mouse ("A user can double click on a SELECT statement in 310 to open a detailed definition for viewing or modification, single click on a SELECT statement to copy its text to the last cursor location in the FULLSELECT text pane and drag-drop a SELECT statement to a "trash can" to delete it from the library list." Column 16, Line 10).

Claim 30 is in the same context as claim 21; therefore it is rejected under similar rationale.

In regards to claim 43, Windows teaches a data transfer method for transferring data from a displayed operation target, said method comprising: specifying an arbitrary part of the displayed operation target with an input device (Figure 1, Element 1).

Windows does not teach performing a single event with the input device to transfer the specified arbitrary part of the operation target and a method wherein a beginning position of the input pointer on a display screen at a beginning of the single event and an end position of the input pointer on the display screen at an end of the single event are the same; and judging whether coordinates of an input pointer of the input device, when the single event is performed, are within the specified arbitrary part of the operation target. Li teaches, "A user can double click on a SELECT statement in 310 to open a detailed definition for viewing or modification, single click on a SELECT statement to copy its text to the last cursor location in the FULLSELECT text pane and drag-drop a SELECT statement to a "trash can" to delete it from the library list." (Column 16, Line 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Windows with the teachings of Li and include a single click copy mechanism with the motivation to provide the user a simpler way of copying data.

Windows and Li do not teach transferring data within the specified arbitrary part of operation target to a destination for retrieving information when the coordinates are judged to be within the specified arbitrary part; and receiving a retrieve result corresponding to the data transferred to the destination for retrieving information, from the destination for retrieving information; and wherein the retrieve result received from

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the destination for retrieving information may be utilized as a next operation target.

Tim teaches transferring data within the specified arbitrary part of operation target to a destination for retrieving information when the coordinates are judged to be within the specified arbitrary part; and receiving a retrieve result corresponding to the data transferred to the destination for retrieving information, from the destination for retrieving information; and wherein the retrieve result received from the destination for retrieving information may be utilized as a next operation target ("one function allows you to highlight text and when you click the button you are taken to a search window with the highlighted text as the target." Paragraph 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Windows and Li with the teachings of Tim and include a method to copy text to a search engine and display the search results with the motivation to provide the user with a convenient method of searching for information.

In regards to claim 51, Windows, Li and Tim further teach a method wherein the retrieve server is selected in advance (Tim, "one function allows you to highlight text and when you click the button you are taken to a search window with the highlighted text as the target." Paragraph 3).

In regards to claim 52, Windows, Li and Tim further teach a method further comprising transferring the data within the specified arbitrary part of the operation target to an edit window to edit the data (Li, Column 16, Line 10).

Claims 53, and 54 are similar in scope to claims 51 and 52, respectively; therefore they are rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 55, and 56 are similar in scope to claims 51 and 52, respectively; therefore they are rejected under similar rationale.

Claim 57 is in the same context as claim 21; therefore it is rejected under similar rationale.

Claims 26 and 35 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Windows in view of Li et al. (US 5418950) in view of Tim as applied to claims 21 and 30 above, and further in view of Microsoft Word 2000 ("MS Word", Screen Dumps).

As per claim 26, Windows Li, and Tim teach all claim limitations as applied to claim 21. Windows and Li do not disclose a data transfer method according to claim 21 further comprising: performing processing to disable a hyper link in the operation target. MS Word teaches that it is known to remove a hyperlink in order to allow for easier word processing of a hyperlink (figures 1 - 3). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to add a function that disables hyperlinks, as taught by MS Word, to a menu system that allows users to transfer information to a plurality of destinations, as taught by Windows, Li and Tim, in order to allow for easier selection of a part of a hyperlink.

Claim 35 is in the same context as claim 26; therefore it is rejected under similar rationale.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 9/13/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In regards to the Applicant's arguments that Windows can not be modified such that "a beginning position of the input pointer on a display screen at a beginning of the single event and an end position of the input pointer on the display screen at an end of the single event are the same," the Examiner respectfully disagrees. If one were to combine Windows with the teachings of Li, it would enable a user to easily move files from the left side of the pane window to the right pane with a single click. Furthermore, in Windows one only needs to click on the a file once to select it, therefore the beginning position and the end position would be the same. Lastly in Windows if the user selects a folder from the left pane window the logical pre-determined location would be the folder currently open on the right side of the window.

In regards to the Applicant assertion that the combination of Tim with Windows would be an unreasonable combination because the system would perform a Google search on the folders highlighted, the Examiner disagrees. The Examiner sees no unreasonableness in the combination. It would be very useful to sometimes do a Google search on a folder because a person might not know what the folder relates to (which Application), and a Google search would be useful in determining that.

Inquiry

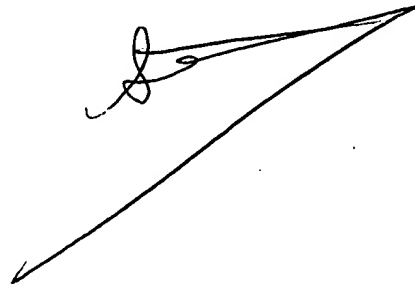
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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Boris Pesin whose telephone number is (571) 272-4070. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday except every other Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached on (571) 272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

BP

A handwritten signature, possibly "BP", is written above a long, straight diagonal line that extends from the upper right towards the lower left.